Portraying the word tourism in English

by Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna

PORTRAYING THE WORD "TOURISM" IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT
Now days, tourism is counted as a large industry that could support the government income. Since tourism is important, it was essential to promote it by online and offline media. Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) was claimed as a large corpus of language is the source of the data taken in this paper. The aims of the research are, firstly, to describe the distribution of the word "tourism" in COCA since 1990 up to 2019 including its text genres and secondly, to describe the pair of the word "tourism" in COCA since 1990 up to 2019 including its context. The research designed implemented is a mixed-method design, in which quantitative and qualitative approaches are combined. It was reported, firstly, from 9833 corpus containing the word "tourism" found in COCA, the highest number is newspaper followed by academy, magazine, spoken, web, fiction, blog, TV, and movie. Secondly, from the highest number to the smallest number of the subtypes of the word tourism are related to nature, culture, animal, place, sport, history, prostitution, health, religion, science, memory, crime, movie, and charity.
Key words: tourism; corpus; Corpus of Contemporary American English; COCA; language

DESKRIPSI KATA "TOURISM" DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS

ABSTRAK
Saat ini pariwisata dianggap sebagai sebuah industri besar yang dapat membantu penghasilan pemerintah. Promosi pariwisata melalui media online dan offline dibutuhkan, mengingat pentingnya peran pariwisata. Sumber data penelitian ini menggunakan Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) yang dianggap sebagai korpus bahasa yang besar.Tujuan penelitian ini, pertama mendeskripsikan distribusi kata tourism dalam COCA sejak tahun 1990 hingg 2019 termasuk jenis teksnya, kedua, mendeskripsikan pasangan kata tourism di dalam COCA sejal tahun 1990 hingga 2019 termasuk konteksnya. Metode riset yang digunakan adalah mix-method merupakan metode campuran antara metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertama, dari 9833 korpus yang mengandung kata tourism di dalam COCA, jumlah yang paling banyak terdapat pada koran, kemudian diikuti oleh akademi, majalah, bahasa lisan, situs, fiksi, blog, TV dan film. Kedua, dari jumlah paling banyak hingga paling sedikit, jumlah subtipe kata tourism yang berhubungan dengan alam, budaya, binatang, tempat, olahraga, sejarah, prostitusi, kesehatan, agama, sains, memori, kejahatan, film, dan amal.
Kata kunci: pariwisata; korpus; Corpus of Contemporary American English; COCA; bahasa

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the important sectors of several countries in the world. As Sujatna et al. mentioned that tourism has become an important industry not only in the developed countries but also in the developing ones, since tourism can be counted as a source of the country (E. T. S. Sujatna, Pamungkas, & Heriyanto, 2019). The United States as one of the developed countries concerns tourism as a large industry that serves millions of both national and international tourists in every year. Since tourism as a large industry that support the government income, it is necessary to promote the tourism locally and globally. To promote tourism could be done in many ways, one of the effective ways is in media, both off online and online medias.

Tourism plays an important role in the world in line with the argumentation that tourism contributes to the rise values of economy in the world (Alaeddinoglu & Can, 2011; Dwyer, Forsyth, & Spurr, 2004; Kaya & rt, 2011). Earlier, van den Berghe & Keyes stated that tourism was defined as mass recreational nomadism undertaken in foreign parts in quest of the exotic (van den Berghe & Keyes, 1984). Later, was supported by Guclu that tourism is counted as one of the world's largest, fastest growing and most climate-dependent economic sectors (Guclu, 2011) besides as a service industry (Chaisumpunsakul & Pholphirul, 2018).

According to World Tourism Organization (1993) "Tourism encompasses the activities of persons traveling and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes." HaySmith & Hunt argued that the tourism could be classified by considering three things: market segments, activities, and place-settings (HaySmith & Hunt, 1995). The market segmentation, according to Swinyard (1977) in (Kivela & Crotts, 2005) is a strategic management tool aiding in well-informed decision-making. Further, Edmund (1999) in (Thach & Olsen, 2006) argued that market segmentation, or the process of dividing a market into meaningful, relatively similar, and identifiable segments or groups, is used in multiple industries. Activity that the present writers meant in this paper is a choice where the tourist could do the activity actively or passively, such as diving tourism is active activity while cruise is passive activity. Place-setting that the present writers meant is where the tourism activity is held, such as in nature tourism (e.g. adventure tourism) or cultural tourism (e.g. culinary tourism).

Today, for several countries, nature tourism becomes their main revenue as an important export industry (Alaeddinoglu & Can, 2011). Some experts argue that nature tourism as the ecotourism. Alaeddinoglu & Can added that the ecotourism is a terminology used since 1980s, it explores and learns about the nature and the wildlife in their trip (Alaeddinoglu & Can, 2011).

To portray the word "tourism" in the United States society, the present writer tries to explore word "tourism" in both oral and written text which are taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) which was downloaded in https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/. It is claimed by the founder that COCA is a large corpus of language (Davies, 2010). There are many researchers do their research based on COCA, as Baker argued that corpus linguistics enables the researchers' cognitive and social biases to be reduced due to the fact that none is impossible to claim to be absolutely objective about a piece of research (Baker, 1996). Relating to COCA, Yusu mentioned that four aspect aspects of vocabulary instruction, such as part of speech, collocation, morphology and word comparison could be obtained from COCA (Yusu, 2014). In addition, Jones & Waller defined corpus as searchable texts that could be spoken or written electronically. They are in various length but generally they are longer than a single utterance or a single written clause (Jones & Waller, 2015). In 2019, Sujatna et al. it was reported that they did their research on modal auxiliary verbs in COCA (M. L. Sujatna, Sujatna, & Pamungkas, 2019). Corpus could be connected an empirical research examining the actual patterns of use in natural texts (Yuliawati, Dienaputra, Sujatna, Suryadimulya, & Lukman, 2019).

Besides the COCA researches, it was reported the researches related to corpus, especially relating to tourism. It was done a research related to tourism corpus to discover the translation equivalents in English-language tourist brochures (Wilkinson, 2005). Two years later, a researcher did her research on adjectives in Tourism English that was compiled at the University of "Roma Tre" by downloading the pages of British hotel Web sites (Pierini, 2009). Later in 2011, there was a research on of Tourism English based on Stylistic analysis which obtained the data from official tourism websites of Britain and the United States. Then the compiled corpus was named Tourism English Corpus (TEC) and the researchers compared to Freiburg-LOB Corpus of British English (FLOB) as the reference (Kang & Xiaofeng, 2011). In case of translation, Gandin did her research on translating the language of tourism related to the corpus compiled namely TourEC (Tourism English Corpus) between 2011 and 2012 as a project by Department of Humanities and Social Studies of the University of Sassari (Italy) (Gandin, 2013). One year later, she also did her research on loan words and expressions in tourism discourse based on BBC-travel corpus (Gandin, 2014).

Since tourism has a significant part in the human's life, so we can find the tourism used by people in various medias in the world as described by COCA. This present research focusses on the word "tourism" in English based on COCA. The data obtained was taken from 1990 up to 2019 in various text genres. The aims of the research have two main things, firstly, to describe the distribution of the word "tourism" in COCA since 1990 up to 2019 including its text genres and secondly, to describe the pair of the word "tourism" in COCA since 1990 up to 2019 including its context.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. The word "tourism" in COCA
The corpus obtained in this present research was taken from COCA which was downloaded in https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/. The corpus was collected since 1990 up to 2019 from various text genres. It was found 9833 words as the data consisting 8808 words taken from written texts and 1025 words taken from oral texts. This research investigates the word usage patterns of with diachronic perspective.

2. Mixed-method Research Design
The research designed implemented is a mixed-method design, in which quantitative and qualitative approaches are combined to provide a more complete understanding of the research topic than either approach alone (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The procedures of corpus analysis involved to investigate the usage patterns of the word "tourism"

are firstly, frequency analysis, secondly, collocation analysis, and the last, concordance contextual analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present writers decided, firstly, to classify the data based on the distribution of the word "tourism" in COCA related to the data collected in thirty years (1990-2019). Secondly, the present writers decided to indicate the pair of the word "tourism" and its context in COCA related to the data collected in thirty years (1990-2019).

1. The Distribution of the Word "Tourism" in COCA

From the collection of the data obtained from COCA, the frequency of the word "tourism" which was collected for thirty years since 1990 up to 2019 is 9833 words. The word "tourism" described in COCA from the highest to smallest number are newspaper, academy, magazine, spoken, web, fiction, blog, TV and movie. To get a picture of the data in detail, the present writer extracted the data related to the word "tourism" distribution of each year, as described in the following table

Year	Academy	Blog	Fiction	Mag	Movie	News	Spoken	TV	Web
1990	45	0	4	78	0	61	34	5	0
1991	84	0	1	75	1	87	26	0	0
1992	58	0	4	112	4	110	35	2	0
1993	272	0	3	96	1	112	26	5	0
1994	250	0	1	115	1	118	23	2	0
1995	25	0	4	46	0	88	9	2	0
1996	99	0	4	74	1	103	23	0	0
1997	83	0	3	67	1	98	15	0	0
1998	80	0	4	40	0	111	18	0	0
1999	122	0	5	46	3	118	19	1	0
2000	111	0	17	36	5	72	31	3	0
2001	97	0	11	52	1	98	55	1	0
2002	44	0	2	94	3	110	64	2	0
2003	35	0	17	59	0	116	42	3	0
2004	100	0	11	37	3	107	44	2	0
2005	67	0	10	42	3	144	54	7	0
2006	150	0	12	73	2	91	37	4	0
2007	44	0	12	64	3	94	26	0	0
2008	121	0	4	43	0	115	16	1	0
2009	68	0	11	62	3	110	21	1	0
2010	74	0	14	41	8	123	41	1	0
2011	171	0	11	82	1	93	26	1	0
2012	53	212	12	70	1	143	30	2	876
2013	71	0	6	47	2	73	18	3	0
2014	95	0	9	56	3	64	19	6	0
2015	26	0	12	56	2	87	50	6	0
2016	48	0	7	25	4	91	19	2	0
2017	18	0	14	34	2	91	24	0	0

2018	95	0	11	29	1	68	21	3	0
2019	87	0	7	50	1	87	33	1	0
Sub Total	2693	212	243	1801	60	2983	899	66	876

Table 1
Distribution of the Word " Tourism"

The table 1 describes that the newspaper compiled is the highest number of words found in COCA, it is 2983 words. The second one is the academy, it is gathered from 2693 words while the third one is magazine formed by 1801 words. The spoken is the fourth highest number, it has 899 words of tourism. The web collected is 876 words while the fiction accumulated is 243 words, and the blog composed is 212. The eighth and the ninth are TV and movie, they have 66 and 60 words of each.

It is shown in the data that the compilation of the word "tourism" which was claimed for thirty years are not found in the blog and web, they described the word "tourism" in 2012 only. It is shown that in the movie as the data source, in 1990, 1995, 1998, 2003, and 2008, it has no data of the word "tourism" while in the TV, in 1991, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2007, and 2017 it also has no data of the word tourism in COCA.

2. The Pair of the Word "Tourism" and Its Context in COCA

From the data obtained, the present writers discover the word "tourism" could stand alone, or combine with other word or phrase
to become a new specific meaning. All the word "tourism" found in the collection of data are nouns and the stand alone word "tourism" are not discussed in this paper. The present writers examine the word "tourism" which is combined with other word or phrase resulted a specific meaning of tourism. It has been discussed earlier, there are many ways in tourism classifying, the present writers, in this paper, classify tourism into fourteen different types. The classification are related to nature, culture, animal, crime, religion, history, sport, place, prostitution, health, movie, memory, science, and charity.

(i) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Nature

It was documented that the word "tourism" identified in COCA could be preceded by other nouns or adjective and the combinations have specific meaning. The present writers found twenty six subtypes of tourism specific meaning. The specific meaning resulted is to indicate types of tourism relates to nature as described in the following.

(1) million square-mile basin. North American tourists surveyed showed special interest in scientific or **adventure tourism**, which features more rustic lodging or

(2) Canyon, so that people can enjoy the area in peace and quiet, **air tourism** there will have to be dramatically reduced, so that fewer people can joy the

(3) is the capital of Canada's Northwest Territories and the top global destination for **aurora tourism**. Last year some 12,000 people came here to see auroras-a pursuit

(4) the postcolonial government has introduced safari tourism in the Northern Rift Valley and expanded **beach tourism** along the Swahili Coast. Because of the porousness of the northern border with Somalia

(5) powers with tropical products. After World War II, the regional potential for **beach-based tourism** became more apparent (Anglo-American Caribbean Commission 1945).

(6) clean of survivors. Today the Black Sea is half-dead, its fishing and **beachfront tourism** industries in shambles. The economic costs are estimated at $ 1 billion a year

(7) Which makes the place a hot destination for the latest travel trend: **climate-change tourism** # " When you're flying into Greenland, you almost feel like you're

(8) in Belize, a team of cruise ship execs arrived for discussions about expanding **cruise tourism** in this tiny unspoiled Central American country, home to world's second largest

(9) of the articles also questioned the ethics of engaging in what amounted to "**disaster tourism**" in the wake of the devastating 3 May 1999 tornado outbreak in

(10) A five-year study by the Australian Institute of Marine Science showed that this limited **ecotourism** resulted in no negative, long-term impact on the whale shark

(11) these travelers are part of an important, new trend called nature tourism or **ecological tourism** - ecotourism for short. Bored with traditional itineraries that concentrate on city

(12) the continent is increasingly recognized to be crucial to world biodiversity and " **green tourism**, " both intensifying in a post-industrial, " leisure " society. Moreover,

(13) the explorers, and the Near Space Cruise Line, foreseeing a spike in **lunar tourism**, loaned a shuttle to haul it to the Moon. " But of all

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(14) research has been applied in a range of disciplines, including environmental science, **marine tourism**, ecosystem management, and conservation biology. Examples from conservation biology include Crance's

(15) the market demand for milk and cheese created by tourism. # Trekking and **mountaineering tourism** have also influenced regional forest use. Tourism demand for fuel wood has been especially

(16) ecological insights into the environmental-planning process offers hope for rational and sustainable development. **Nature tourism** has been proposed in recent years as a solution to the dilemma that developing countries

(17) Gan, and Henning (1995) used the NEP scale to evaluate **nature-based tourism**. # Since the production of Dunlap and Van Liere's (1978) original

(18) " Larreur says. " To us, a jungle hike is merely **nature-oriented tourism**. It becomes ecotourism only when the resources generated by that tourist's presence are

(19) throughout the small-island group. Destinations such as Antigua display much greater reliance on **plantation tourism** than does Dominica, at the other end of the spectrum, which

(20) Luis Beirao, a local entrepreneur, sees potential in ecotourism, **rural tourism** and especially trekking. Such is Beirao's enthusiasm for the islands' flora and

(21) Speculator's wastewater treatment plant was designed to handle variations in flow created by **summer tourism**. It consists of two primary package treatment units, each with 0.15 million gallon

(22) already was, but also making the ocean's petroleum resources more valuable. **Undersea tourism** became a sizable industry in the Caribbean and elsewhere. And, yes, at

(23) the tourists outnumber the miners, probably 100 to 1. GLORIARIVIERA# (Voiceover) **Volcano tourism** is the latest trend in adventure travel. And that's a problem for Geoff

(24) and clinics. At both of these ICDPs, the two key links between **wildlife tourism** and local income were a nationally mandated financial policy to collect revenues and a local

(25) production, constitute one of the fastest growing sectors of Zimbabwe's economy. **Wildlife-based tourism** alone grew 13 percent in 1991 and comprised 5 percent of GDP.

(26) Furthermore, although summer tourism in most mountain resort areas draws more visitors than **winter tourism**, it is ski resorts that often take the lead in initiating county-wide busing and

It was outlined that the word tourism could be combined with the word adventure, *air, aurora, beach, beach-based, beachfront, climate-change, cruise, disaster, eco-, ecological, green, lunar, marine, mountaineering, nature, nature-based, nature-oriented, plantation, rural, summer, undersea, volcano, wildlife, wildlife-based,* or *winter*. For the word *beach* (4), *beach-based* (5), and *beachfront* (6) refer to the same one, it refers to *beach* as one of the types of nature. The word *nature* (16), *nature-based* (17) and *nature-oriented* (18) also refer to the same one, they refer to *nature* while the *wildlife* (24) and *wildlife-based* (25) refer to wildlife as also one of the types of nature. In conclusion, there are twenty one different types of tourism found in COCA.

(ii) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Culture
The present writers collected seventeen tourism subtypes related to culture in COCA. The combinations are preceded by adjective or noun resulted a new meaning as the type of tourism. The seventeen subtypes of tourism related to culture are the combinations of the word tourism could be preceded by the noun or adjective resulted a specific meaning as the subtypes of tourism related to culture as described in the following.

(27) offices, abandoned spaces, and upscale boutiques. Marfa had been an "**art tourism**" destination ever since Donald Judd opened the Chinati Foundation the public in the

(28) Japan to highlight dozens of animation spots' in bid to encourage **anime tourism** # Sept. 17, 2016 # Updated 5:00 a.m. # 1 of 6 #

(29) to an American palate, and leaves. It's this kind of **culinary tourism** that Nosrat avoids. She makes no assumptions about any culture and is at ease

(30) the paddywhackery of the pub crawl. Yet there is brisk business in so-called **dark tourism**, where guides explain the murals celebrating people like Bobby

(31) also between scholars and adult learners. Universities might therefore be able to employ **educational tourism** to teach its institutional values directly to the

(32) ethical niche for tourists who want to visit other places responsibly. Types of **ethical tourism** on the rise include ecotourism (visiting conservation sites),

(33) afro have been greatly influenced by Western youth culture; conversely, cultural and **ethnic tourism** draws international visitors into Bahia's local reality, thus establishing a dialogue promise

(34) come to this estate for a literal taste of " agriturismo, " or **farm tourism**, in a part of Italy that some derisively dub the poor man's Tuscany

(35) the spotlight on the massive revenues and job opportunities that exist for hunting and

fishing tourism. # Matt Pavlovec, Rosemount, [16] nn. # I

(36) Warms to Gay Dollars and Euros. " 60 Global Travel Industry News, " **Gay Tourism** in Argentina Set to Boom, " 22 July 2011, accessed at http: [52]

(37) ampposts, flower pots, and half-timbering, reflects a form of Disney field **cultural tourism**. This was recognized by boosters as early as 1969, when [4] ey

(38) and to tourism professionals. That disappointment also offers a huge opportunity for **heritage tourism**. # More research needs to be [32] e, but anecdotal evidence indicates that

(39) as a lens to teach other disciplines, like entrepreneurship, marketing and " **hospitality tourism** " -- aka, organizing tournaments. The curriculum culminates in a senior project:

(40) the material rifts of race and nation, critiquing a self-congratulatory " **intercultural** " " **tourism** " that dabbles in aesthetic traditions only to subordinate them to bourgeois taste

(41) sign reading " COORS ON TAP " and the Sedgwick Antique Inn, because **marijuana tourism** is a thing. But to take in the overwhelming vegeta [3] mell of all that

(42) in Scandinavia. # Prime Minister Branco is another who sees the potential in **niche tourism**: " We're not a country of [59] n, sea and sex. Here

(43) 4080 ABSTRACT. In the mature phase, **urban tourism** on small Caribbean islands is characterized by decreasing levels of tourist activity beyond a

The terms of tourism found were joined from the word tourism preceded by the word *art, anime, culinary, dark, educational, ethical, ethnic, farm, fishing, gay, cultural, heritage, hospitality, intercultural, marijuana, niche*, or *urban*. The seventeen subtypes of tourism, all of them relate to culture as the second type of tourism found in COCA.

(iii) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Animal

The third type found in COCA is the word tourism related to animal. It was reported there are eight subtypes of tourism related to animal found in COCA. The eight subtypes of tourism are combinations of word tourism which is preceded by a word or a phrase as de [51] be in following.

(44) Wapato 1999). # North Dakota Governor Edward Schafer sees buffalo production and **buffalo tourism** as vital to the state's growth. [30] versing long-standing practice, the state's

(45) 1994). In Australia, states have differing policies with regard to **wild dolphin-based tourism**. The general pattern with regard to this kind of tourism appears

(46) "We'll keep the industry going while sharing it with tourists." **Fish tourism** could be a whole new trend. After all, Astoria is alrea [1] home to

(47) 1995b; Young 2995, 2999). Consequently, the immediate prospects that **grey-whale tourism** will alleviate the crisis in fishing are unlikely. As a local fisher

(48) not born-again enlightenment, " says Rabinowitz. " It's economics. " **Jaguar tourism** is also bringing money into the Pantanal. Carmindo Aleixo Da

(49) is also worthy of investigation. # This study has important implications for **marine mammal-based tourism** and ecotourism generally. Ecotourism is growing rapidly, and management agencies tend to respond [10]

(50) from normal feeding behavior. " Other countries have instituted plans to manage **whale shark tourism**. In Western Australia, the [1] overnment instituted seasonal quotas limiting

(51) fishing are unlikely. As a local fisher who does not currently work in **whale-watching tourism** put it: " Work in tourism... would enable us to give the

The data describe the eight subtypes of tourism related to animal found in COCA. It is explained that the word preceded the tourism could be *buffalo, wild dolphin-based, fish, grey-whale, jaguar, marine mammal-based, whale shark*, or *whale watching*. The words grey whale (47), whale shark (50), and whale watching (51) refer to the same one, they refer to whale attraction. Since the three words refer to one meaning, it could be concluded that there are only six subtypes of tourism related to animal found in COCA.

(iv) To Indicate Types of Tourism Related to Crime

The present writers found only one data of tourism related to crime as described in data (52) as described in the follow [48] g.

(52) # The tourism industry has been slow to recognize the serious nature of **child sex tourism**. When the issue came to prominence 10 years ago, some tourism leaders were

It is identified that the words *child sex* preceded the word *tourism* resulted a specific meaning as a type of tourism found in COCA. The present writers classify *child sex tourism* into crime since child sex is categorized into a form of child abuse and child abuse is a crime.

(v) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Religion

The present writer indicate three data containing subtype of tourism related to religion in COCA. They are *church tourism, God-almighty tourism*, and *spiritual tourism* related to religion as described in the following.

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(53) 's tourists visit SCOAN to explain why the struggling nation was betting big on **church tourism**. One tragic piece of evidence: When a SCOAN guesthouse collapsed in September and

(54) most, worrying it may be the next calamity. # " When the **God-almighty tourism** buck stops rolling into Florida, then maybe they will find a way to stop

(55) as tools for her enlightenment. As Sanip Roy has charted, EPL brand **spiritual tourism** represents a " new colonialism " which is typified by " white people discovering themselves

The three words preceding the word tourism are nouns. The present writers conclude that the type of tourism related to religion resulted from noun + tourism found in COCA. The word *church, God-almighty,* and *spiritual* could precede the word tourism to indicate the type of tourism related to religion.

(vi) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to History

The sixth type of tourism found in COCA is related to history. It is described that the present writers found four data in COCA, containing words to indicate subtypes of tourism related to history as described in the following.

(56) # VIRGINIA Though its apple heritage has taken a backseat to **Civil War tourism**, the lush Shenandoah Valley-from Roanoke to Harpers Ferry

(57) comes from the earliest travel writing, by Hellenic authors encouraging a sort of **colonial tourism**. With the Greek expansion of their empire in the

(58) their prey, the speaker's first date with her partner, escargot, **historical tourism**, marriage and property, the hourglass of time, Jacob and the angels,

(59) Hansen 1967, 409). # During the 1950s, especially, so-called **military tourism**, a largely nocturnal affair involving U.S. military personnel

The *civil war tourism, colonial tourism, historical tourism*, and *military tourism* are categorized into the type tourism related to history since their tourism activity relating to history.

(vii) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Sport

The seventh type of tourism found in COCA, is to indicate type of tourism related to sport. The present writers found six data containing tourism related to sport as described in the following.

(60) to work on both options. # Starting in the 1980s, beach and **diving tourism** were added to Egypt's catalog of attractions. Superb beaches

(61) were hardly worth cutting. Sequoia National Park was established in 1890, and **automobile tourism** soon showed that giant sequoias were worth more alive. #

(62) sundeck (Fig. 4). MOTEL EVOLUTION 1959-1990 # The golden age of **automotive tourism** for Colfax Avenue ended in the middle of the 1960s, with

(63) heli-ski guide, Bakshi is pushing the area's struggling, war-torn economy toward **ski tourism**, and he doesn't plan to stop with helicopters. # Gulmarg

(64) Research of nostalgia in the sports context has primarily occurred in two categories: **sport tourism** and sport facilities. Fans engage in nostalgic sport tourism through activities

(65) give Missouri a new weapon in what they call an escalating arms race around **sports-related tourism**. " We've had a place in this world, " said Sen. Eric

It is outlined that the words *diving, automobile, automotive, ski, sport*, and *sport-related* are categorized into tourism related to sport. In the data containing the word sport (64) and sport-related (65) refer to the same thing, since they refer to the same one, sport. So, there are five different subtypes of tourism related to sport in COCA.

(viii) To indicate Type of Tourism Related to Place

From the data obtained, the present writers identify seven data containing subtype of tourism related to place found in COCA as described in the following.

(66) golf holes (soon to be 54), 14 tennis courts. # **Island tourism** expects agree that the place has become a force to be reckoned with. #

(67) like decathlon champions, " do not fit the images tourists desire. # **Kuzaki tourism** reflects not only the current Japanese craze for a remote lost Japan but also another

(68) beach in 1891. Climbing the Nautilus # Lighthouse symbolism is also shaped by **lighthouse tourism**, what I call " lighthousing. " Some enthusiasts keep life

(69) Antarctic, a nimble expedition cruise ship with an ice-reinforced hull that pioneered the **polar tourism** trade in the early 1970s. # But on Nov. 23, 2007,

(70) of place and identity in a transformed landscape. GEOGRAPHERS AND TOURISM # Although **theme-town tourism** is increasingly significant as

(71) the chief, was reluctant to call in outsiders. Why? Protecting the **village tourism**? He was running for mayor " You either jump or get dragged into

(72) another radical change in the last few years, encouraging a free-market economy, **Western tourism**, and a renewed appreciation of the former Sultanate and its links to the Arab

The data illustrate there are seven different subtypes of tourism related to place. The seven subtypes containing the word *island, Kuzaki, lighthouse, polar, theme-town,*

village, and *western* precede the word tourism to indicate the type of tourism related to place.

(ix) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Prostitution

The present writer found data containing words as four subtypes of tourism related to prostitution as described in the following.

(73) line between prostitute and wife is generally clear. Concurrent with **Japanese men's sex tourism** to the Philippines from the 1970s on, Filipinas began migrating to Japan.

(74) Uganda might just not be your choice. But if you have more than **sex tourism** on your list, Lonely Planet has given you the best country to visit in

(75) to pay in Brazil. " Lassiter adds, " When it comes to **sexual tourism**, the Dominican Republic is at top of the exploitation pyramid, " For

(76) too ill to work and is pushed out into the street. **Thailand's Sex Tourism** # Though the Thai government denies it, the World Health Organization finds

The data describe four phrases preceding the word tourism to indicate the subtypes of tourism related to prostitution. The four phrases are *Japanese men's sex, sex, sexual*, and *Thailand's sex.*

(x) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Health

In the tenth type of tourism, the present writers found four subtypes of tourism related to health in COCA as described in the following.

(77) sell boutique Colorado wines. And a liberal take on the tradition of "**health tourism**" is the state's pioneering stand on legalized marijuana, with

(78) countries. Many residents of developed countries who desire cheaper medical procedures already practice **medical tourism** today, with India, Singapore, and

(79) countries means that anyone who wants to escape the rules can do so. **Fertility tourism** is a major global industry; countries like India, Mexico, and Thailand already

(80) others to do the same... we have invented a new concept.. " **vegetable tourism** " people come from all over the world to visit us... we have a

The four subtypes containing *health, medical, fertility*, or *vegetable* preceded the word tourism to indicate types of tourism related to health as in *health tourism, medical tourism, fertility tourism*, and *vegetable tourism.*

(xi) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Movie

The present writer found only data containing movie-related preceded the word tourism related to movie as described in the following.

(81) would be hearing Perry Como's 1958 smash " Magic Moments. " # **Movie-related tourism** is a growing business and Mickey's is no exception. The data describe that the *movie-related* could precede the word tourism to indicate type of tourism related to movie. The present writers only found one subtype in COCA.

(xii) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Memory

In the twelfth type of tourism found in COCA, the present writer discover two subtypes containing the word *nolstalgia* and *nolstagic* before the word tourism to indicate types of tourism related to memory as described in the following.

(82) " homelessness " among many urban Japanese. It also discusses the impact of **nostalgia tourism** on remote areas recently transformed into popular travel destinations. It explores the

(83) " You must never undertake the search for time lost in the spirit of **nostalgic tourism**. " # A handsome man and an engaging conversationalist, he was once described

The data illustrate that the word nolstagia and nolstagic in COCA were combined with the word tourism to indicate types of tourism related to memory as described in data (82) and (83).

(xiii) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Science

The thirteenth type of tourism found in COCA is detailed by three subtypes of tourism. The three subtypes that related to science are described in the following.

(84) like to get together a few times a year for what they call " **nuclear tourism** " – they visit research facilities, prospect for uranium, or run experiments.

(85) Scientific Gaze: The Handbook for the Dominion of Canada and the Eccentricity of **Science Tourism**. " IJCS 48.1 (2014): 153-71. Print.

(86) of Japan. # " So far, it's only a sort of **scientific tourism**, " he adds. Japan still sends five times as many researchers to the

The data describe that the word *nuclear, science*, and *scientific* comes before the word tourism to indicate the type of tourism related to science. The combinations are *nuclear tourism, science tourism*, and *scientific tourism* found in COCA.

(xiv) To Indicate Type of Tourism Related to Charity

The present writers found the fourteenth type as the last type found in COCA. It just only one subtype of tourism related to charity as described in the following.

(87) live in each center. And she's developed a new funding idea: **philanthropy tourism**. In the last five years she has become something of

The data describes the word philanthropy precedes the word tourism to indicate type of tourism related to charity. The type of tourism found in the data (87) as in *philanthropy tourism*.

From the eighty seven data shown, the dominant subtypes of tourism is related to nature, followed by culture, animal, place, sport, history, prostitution, health, religion, science, memory, crime, movie, and charity.

CONCLUSION

The data are collected from COCA for thirty years since 1990 up to 2019. After identifying, classifying and analyzing the data, it was concluded that from 9833 corpus found in COCA and newspaper is the highest number followed by academy, magazine, spoken, web, fiction, blog, TV, and movie containing the word tourism.

It was reported that firstly, twenty-six different subtypes of tourism related to nature, seventeen subtypes of tourism related to culture, eight subtypes of tourism related to animal, seven subtypes of tourism related to place, six subtypes of tourism related to sport, four subtypes of tourism related to history, prostitution, and health of each, three subtypes of tourism related to religion and science of each, two subtypes of tourism related to memory, a subtype of tourism related to crime, movie, and charity of each.

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